

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

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"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

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WHOLE NO. 557.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER. IN UNITED STATES SENATE.

Monday and Tuesday, May 14th and 15th.

Mr. President:—You are now called to redress a great transgression. Seldom in the history of nations has such a question been presented. Tariffs, army bills, navy bills, land bills, are important, and justly occupy your care; but these all belong to the course of ordinary legislation. As means and instruments only, they are necessary to the maintenance of the Government itself. Grant them or deny them, in greater or less degree, and you will inflict no shock. The machinery of government will continue to move. The State will not cease to exist. Far otherwise is it with the eminent question now before you, involving, as it does, Liberty in a broad Territory, and also involving the peace of the whole country with our good name in history forevermore.

Take down your map, sir, and you will find that the Territory of Kansas, more than any other region, occupies the middle of North America, equally distant from the Atlantic on the east, and the Pacific on the west; from the frozen waters of Hudson's Bay on the north, and the tepid Gulf Stream on the south, constituting the precise territorial centre of the whole vast Continent. To such advantages of situation, on the very highway between two oceans, are added a soil of unsurpassed richness, and a fascinating, undulating beauty of surface, with a health-giving climate, calculated to nurture a powerful and generous people, worthy to be a central pivot of American civilization. A few short months ago have passed since this spacious wilderness was a vast, open only to the savage, who ran wild in its woods and prairies; and now it has already drawn to its bosom a population of freemen larger than Athens crowded within her historic gates; when her sons, under Minerva, won Liberty for mankind on the field of Marathon; more than Sparta contained, when she ruled Greece, and sent forth her devoted children, quickened by a mother's benediction, to return with their shields or on them; more than Rome gathered on her seven hills, when, under her kings, she commenced that sovereign sway, which afterwards culminated in the whole earth; more than London held, when, on the fields of Grey and Agincourt, the English banner was carried victoriously over the valiant hosts of France.

Against this Territory, thus fortunate in position and population, a crime has been committed, which without example in the records of the Past. Not in plundered provinces, where the faculties of selfish governors you find its parallel; and yet there is an ancient instance, which may show at least the path of justice. In the terrible impeachment by which the great Roman Orator has blasted through all time the name of Verres, amidst charges of robbery, fraud, and every crime which aroused the indignation of his accusers, and which still stands forth with strongest distinctness, arresting the sympathetic indignation of all who read the story, is that, away in Sicily he had scourged a citizen of Rome—that the cry "I am a Roman citizen" had been uttered in vain; that he had scourged the lashed of the tyrant governor. Other charges were, that he had carried away productions of art, and that he had violated the sacred shrines. It was in the presence of the Roman Senate that this arraignment proceeded; in a temple of the Furia, where the statues of the gods had been before drawn together—through the portico and colonnades, even clinging to the house tops and neighboring slopes—and under the anxious gaze of witnesses summoned from the scene of crime. But an audience grander far—of higher dignity—of more august power, and of deeper intelligence—the countless multitude of succeeding generations, in every land where eloquence had been studied or where the Roman name has been recognized—has listened to the accusation, and thrilled with indignation of the criminal. Sir, speaking in an age of light and in a land of constitutional liberty, where the sacred rights of nations are justly placed among the highest triumphs of civilization, I fearlessly assert that the wrongs of most abused Sicily, thus memorable in history, were small by the side of the wrongs of Kansas, where the very shrines of popular institutions, more sacred than the altars of Greece, have been desecrated; where the ballot box, more precious than any work, in ivory or marble, from the cunning hand of art, has been plundered; and where the cry "I am an American citizen" has been uttered in vain against outrage of every kind even upon life itself. Are you against such things? I present it for your execution. Are you against robbery? I hold it up to your scorn. Are you for the protection of American citizens? I show you how their dearest rights have been cloven down, while a tyrannical Usurpation has sought to install itself in their very names.

But the wickedness which I now begin to expose is immeasurably aggravated by the motive which prompted it. Nor in any common lust for power did this uncommon tragedy have its origin. It is the rape of a virgin Territory, compelling it to the hateful embrace of Slavery; and it may be clearly traced to a depraved longing for a new slave State, the hideous offspring of such a crime, in the hope of adding to the power of slavery in the National Government. Yes, sir, when the whole world, alike Christian and Turk, is rising up to condemn this wrong, and to make it a hissing to the nations, here in our Republic, *forsooth*, say, sir, FORCE—has been openly employed in compelling Kansas to the pollution of Slavery, all for the sake of political power. There is a simple fact, which you will vainly attempt to deny, but which in itself presents an essential wickedness that makes other public crimes seem like public virtues.

But this enormity, vast beyond comparison, swells to dimensions of wickedness which the imagination fails in vain to grasp, when it is understood, that for this purpose are hazarded the horrors of intestine feud, not only in this distant Territory, but everywhere throughout the country. Already the monster has begun. The strife is no longer local, but national. Even now, while I speak, portents hang on all the arches of the horizon, threatening to darken the broad land, which already yawns with the mutterings of civil war. The fury of the propagandists of Slavery, and the calm determination of their opponents, are now diffused from the distant Territory over wide-spread communities, and the whole country in all its extent—marshalling hostile divisions, and fore-shadowing a strife, which, unless happily averted by the triumph of Freedom, will become war—fratricidal, parietal war—with an accumulated wickedness beyond the wickedness of any war in human annals; justly provoking the avenging judgment of Providence and the avenging pen of history, and constituting a strife, in the language of the ancient writer, more than *foreign*, more than *civil*, more than *domestic*, but something compounded of all these crimes, and in itself more than war; *sed potius commune quoddam ex omnibus et plus quam bellum*.

Such is the Crime which you are to judge. But the criminal also must be dragged into day, that you may see and measure the power by which all this is effected. In its perpetration, there is a spirit of vaunting ambition which would hesitate at nothing; a hardihood of purpose which was insensible to the judgment of mankind; a madness of Slavery which should disregard the Constitution, the laws, and all the great examples of our history; also, a consciousness of power, such as comes from the habit of power; a combination of

energies found only in a hundred arms directed by a hundred eyes; a control of public opinion, through ventral pens and a prostituted press; an ability to subside crowds in every vocation of life—the politician with his local influence, the lawyer with his subtle tongue, and even the authority of the judge on the bench; and a familiar use of men in places high and low, so that none, from the President to the lowest border postmaster, should decline to be his tool; all these things, and more were needed, and they were found in the Slave Power of our Republic. There, sir, stands the criminal—all unmasked before you—heartless, grasping, and tyrannical—with an audacity beyond that of Verres, a subtlety beyond that of Machiavel, a meanness beyond that of Bacon, and an ability beyond that of Hastings. Justice to Kansas can be secured only by the prostration of this influence; for this is the Power behind—greater than any President—which succors and sustains the Crime. Nay, the proceedings I now arraign derive their fearful consequence only from this connection.

In now opening this great matter, I am not insensible to the austere demands of the occasion; but the dependence of the crime against Kansas upon the Slave Power is so plain, and so manifest, and I trust to be pardoned while I impress it by an illustration, which to some may seem trivial. It is related in Northern mythology, that the god of Force, visiting an enchanted region, was challenged by his rival entertainer to what seemed a humble feat of strength—merely, sir, to lift a cat from the ground. The god smiled at the challenge, and calmly placing his hand under the belly of the animal, with superhuman strength, strove, while the back of the feline monster arched far upwards, even beyond reach, and one paw actually forsook the earth, until at last the discomfited deity, finding he was little superior to his rival, heaved, when he learned, that this creature, which seemed to be a cat, and nothing more, was not merely a cat, but that it belonged to and was a part of the great Terrestrial Serpent, which, in its innumerable folds, encircled the whole globe. Even the creature whose paws are not fastened upon Kansas, whatever it may seem to be, constitutes in reality a part of the Slave Power, which with limitless folds, is now coiled about the whole land. Thus do I expose the extent of the present contest, where we encounter not merely local real enemies, but also the unconquerable sustaining arm of the Slave Power, which is the Crime at the heart of all its evil, and which, I derive a well-founded assurance of a commensurate vastness of effort against it, by the aroused masses of the country, determined not only to vindicate right against wrong, but to redeem the Republic from the degradation of Slavery, which prompts direct, and concentrates, the distant wrong.

Such is the Crime, and such the criminal, which it is my duty in this debate to expose, and, by the blessing of God, this duty shall be done completely to the end. But this will not be enough. The apologues, which with strange hardness of heart, have been offered for the Crime, must be brushed away, so that it shall stand forth, without a single ray of light, to cover its villainy. And, finally, the True Remedy must be shown. The subject is complex in its relations, as it is transcendental in importance; and yet, if I am honored by your attention, I hope to exhibit it clearly in all its parts, while I conduct you to the inevitable conclusion, that Kansas must be admitted at once, with her present Constitution, as a State of this Union, and give a new star to the blue field of our National flag. And here I derive satisfaction from the thought, that the cause is so strong, in itself as to bear even the infirmities of its advocates; nor can it require anything beyond that simplicity of treatment and moderation of manner which I desire to cultivate. Its true character is such, that, like Hercules, it will conquer just as soon as it is recognized. I hope to exhibit it clearly in all its parts, while I conduct you to the inevitable conclusion, that Kansas must be admitted at once, with her present Constitution, as a State of this Union, and give a new star to the blue field of our National flag.

My task will be divided under three different heads: first *The Crime against Kansas*, in its origin and extent; secondly, *The Apologies for the Crime*; and thirdly, *The True Remedy*. But, before entering upon the argument, I must say something of a general character, particularly in response to what has fallen from Senators who have raised the defence of the Constitution on this floor in championship of human wrongs; I mean the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler), and the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas), who, the unlike of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, yet, like this couple, rally forth together in the same cause. The Senator from South Carolina has read many books of chivalry, and believes himself a chivalrous knight, with sentiments of honor and courage. Of course he has chosen a mistress to whom he has made his vows, and who, though ugly to them, is always lovely to him; and, in the right of the world, is chaste in his sight—I mean the harlot Slavery. For her his tongue is always profused in words. Let her be impeached in character, or any proposition made to shut her out from the extension of her wantonness, and no extravagance of manner or hardness of assertion is too great for this Senator. The frenzy of Don Quixote, in behalf of his wench Dulcinea del Tobo, is all surpassed. The asserted rights of Slavery, which shock equality of all kinds are slaved by a fantastic claim of equality. If the Slave States cannot enjoy what, in mockery of the State of South Carolina, is called the right of self-government under the Constitution—in other words, the full power in the National Territories to compel fellow-men to unpaid toil, to separate husband and wife, and to sell little children at the auction block—then, sir, the chivalric Senator will conduct the State of South Carolina to the gallows. He is a Knight! Exalted Senator! A second Moses come for a second Exodus!

But not content with this poor menace, which we have been twice told was "measured," the Senator, in the unrestrained chivalry of his nature, has undertaken to apply opprobrious words to those who differ from him on this floor. He can utter the most atrocious and fantastic and opposition to the usurpation in Kansas, he denounces as "an uncalculating fanaticism." To be sure, these charges lack all grace of originality, and all sentiment of truth; but the adventurous Senator does not hesitate. He is the uncompromising, unflinching representative on this floor of a flagrant *tyranny*, which now dominates over the Republic, and yet with a ludicrous ignorance of his own position—unable to see himself as others see him—or with an effrontery which even his white head ought not to protect from rebuke, he applies to these here who resist the usurpation, the very epithets which designate himself. The men who strive to bring back the Government to its original position, when Freedom and not Slavery was national, while Slavery and not Freedom was sectional, he arraigns as *sectional*. This will not do. It involves too great a perversion of terms. I tell the Senator, that it is to himself, and to the "organization" of which he is the "committed advocate," that this epithet belongs. I now fasten it upon them. For myself, I care little for names; but since the question has been raised here, I affirm that the Republican minority of the Union is in the just cause, and that it now goes forth to dislodge from the high places of the Government the tyrannical sectionalism of which the Senator from South Carolina is one of the maddest zealots.

To the charge of fanaticism I also reply. Sir, fanaticism is found in an enthusiasm or exaggeration of opinions, particularly on religious subjects; but there may be a fanaticism for evil as well as for good. Now, I will not deny, that there are persons among us loving Liberty too well for their personal good, in selfish generation. Such there may be, and for the sake of their example, would that there were more. In calling them "fanatics" that there were more. In calling them "fanatics"

you cast contempt upon the noble army of martyrs who have carried down to this hour, upon the great tribunes of human rights, by whom life, liberty and happiness on earth, have been secured, upon the long line of devoted patriots, who, throughout history, have truly loved their country; and, upon all, who, in noble aspirations for the general good, and in forgetfulness of self have stood out before their age, and gathered into their generous bosoms the shafts of tyranny and wrong, in order to make a pathway for Truth. You discredit Luther, when alone he nailed his articles to the door of the church at Wittenberg, and then, to the imperious demand that he should retract, firmly replied, "Here I stand; I cannot do otherwise, so help me God!" You discredit Hampden, when alone he refused to pay the few shillings of ship-money, and shook the throne of Charles I. You discredit Milton, when, amidst the corruptions of a heartless Court, he lived on the lofty heights of Liberty, above question or suspicion; you discredit Russell and Sidney, when, for the sake of their country, they calmly turned from family and friends, to tread the narrow steps of the scaffold; you discredit the early founders of American institutions, who preferred the hardships of a wilderness, surrounded by a savage foe, to the ease of beds of ease; you discredit our later fathers, who, strong in numbers and weak in resources, yet strong in their cause, did not hesitate to brave the mighty power of England, already encircling the globe with her morning dawn beams. Yes, sir, of such are the fanatics of history, according to the Senator. But I tell that Senator, that there are characters badly enough, of whose fanaticism there can be no question. Such were the ancient Egyptians, who worshipped divinities in brutish forms; the Druids, who darkened the forests of oak in which they lived, by sacrifices of blood; the Mexicans, who, in their cruel and senseless wars, for the gratification of their obscene idols, the Spaniards, who, under Alva, sought to force the Inquisition upon Holland, by a tyrant kindred to that now employed to force Slavery upon Kansas; and such were the Algerines, when in solemn convulsion, after listening to the tales of the Crusades, they, from South Carolina, they resolved to continue the slavery of white Christians, and to extend it to the countrymen of Washington! Aye, sir, extend it! And in this same dreary catalogue faithful history must record all who now, in an enlightened age, and in a land of freedom, stand up in the perversion of the Constitution and in denial of the truth, to fasten a new shackle upon their fellow-men. If the Senator wishes to see fanatics let him look round among his own associates; let him look at himself.

But I have not done with the Senator. There is another matter, regarded by him as of such consequence, that he interpolated it into the speech of the Senator from New Hampshire, (Mr. Hale) and also announced that he had prepared himself with it, to take it in his pocket all the way to Boston, when he expected to address the people of that country. On this account, and for the sake of truth, I stop for one moment, and tread it to the North. The North, according to the Senator, was engaged in the slave trade, and helped to introduce slaves into the Southern States; and this undeniable fact, he proposed to establish by statistics, in stating which his errors surpassed his talents in numbers. But let these pass for the present, that I may deal with his argument. Pray, sir, is the acknowledged turpitude of a departed generation to become an example for us? And yet the suggestion of the Senator, if entitled to any consideration in this discussion, must have this extent. I join my friend from New Hampshire in thanking the Senator from South Carolina for adding this instance; for it gives me an opportunity to say, that the Northern merchants, with homes in Boston, Bristol, Newport, New York, and Philadelphia, who carried on the slave trade during the years of the slave trade, are the lineal progenitors of the Northern men, with homes in these places, who lend themselves to Slavery in our day; and especially that all, whether North or South, who take part, directly or indirectly, in the conspiracy against Kansas, do so, not out of any consideration in this discussion, must have this extent. 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all his kidney, played the craven to personal, and for him there can be no sympathy in American bosom. The predominant feeling of se who do not belong to Sumner's party, is the deepest regret that the United States—the most dignified body in the world—be so thoroughly disgraced by a successful distinguished and patriotic Webster!

From the Richmond Examiner, May 22.

MR. HATE HIRE VICTORIES NO LESS RECOGNIZED
WAR.—Mr. Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, whose reputation as a scholar rests upon a discourse on the foregoing text, bent upon illustrating his theory in his own

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

person. He concludes a two day's discharge of scholarly platitudes and pedantic diatribes by venting a filthy stream of bile upon heads hourly with age, answers insult from men who would afford him personal satisfaction with vulgar epithets; and when called for cowardly vituperation, falls to the floor an animate lump of incoherent cowardice, and most glorious exemplar of the man of peace.

From the Baltimore Republican, May 21.
THE FLOGGING OF A DEMOCRAT.—Not a few tender footed people of our city have professed fear of great excitement at the North, growing out of the deserved chastisement of a foul mouthed demagogue. These forget that the usual course of personal insult and wrong, is not less prevalent at the North than in our own latitude. The spirited men of the North, who have long sickened under loathing with indignations of Abolition vituperation, will fail to see, in the circumstances attending the flogging of a pre-eminent blackguard, much to distinguish it from the usual course of personal retaliation. Indeed, they have even been amazed at the degree of personal consideration which has been extended to red handed foes of the South, whose personal characters are so ruthlessly assailed. To this they justly attribute much of the consequence which fanaticism has reached in the free States. The remedy is obvious and should be promptly administered. Beyond respectful official recognition, non-intercourse with Abolitionists—the practice of Mr. Calhoun—should be adopted. No greater service to the Northern supporters of the Constitution and the Union could possibly be done. It was to be expected that an attempt would be essayed by the Abolitionists to make political capital out of the transaction. Doubtless the flagellation was cruelly received for the same reason. But there is nothing in the public tone that looks to serious consequences, and a large portion of the press of the North set the provocation fully before the people.

From the South Carolina Times, May 21.
BROOKS AT HOME.—A telegraphic dispatch to be found in another column, under the date of Washington, May 22, informs the people of South Carolina that Col. P. S. Brooks, one of Carolina's noblest sons, has been incarcerated in a common jail at Washington, for chastising a Massachusetts abolitionist, who merited the severest punishment for his abuse and slander of Senator Butler. Will Carolinians in Washington suffer such a gentleman to remain a prisoner for discharging his duty. The hall has been opened and we hope that Southern members have determined to resent every assault which may be made by northern men, promptly and efficiently, and to teach them to respect the rights as well as the persons of Southerners.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, JUNE 7, 1856.

THE STIRRING EVENTS of the last two weeks, have forced upon us so great a crowd of important matter that we find it difficult to make a selection for the present number of the paper and are compelled to postpone several editorial articles and communications. We shall try to complete the publication of Mr. Sumner's speech next week. Its intrinsic value and the events which have followed its delivery will secure its perusal by all. Two facts honorably distinguish this speech from all its predecessors which have professed to present the Northern view of the question of Slavery. 1st, the speech contains no apology for discussing the question or for using unpalatable plainness of speech. 2d, so far as we can see, it makes no concessions to slavery, of any rightful existence anywhere. Perhaps it was the lack of these humiliating accompaniments of congressional political anti-slavery, which marked it as the victim of the South Carolina bully. Mr. Sumner proceeded to his work without saying to the slave-drivers, "with your leave, Sirs." This was a questioning of their right of congressional and plantation slave driving, which could by no means be overlooked. Hence the result. Whenever Northern manhood shall assert its right of freedom of speech and action and leave Southern blusterers to draw their own inferences, their rage will of course be increased, but the day of their power will from that hour wane.

THE WASHINGTON RUFFIANS.

Brooks, the South Carolina bully, has made a hero of himself by his cowardice and brutality. He has sent a letter to the Senate disclaiming all intention to insult that body—he only intended to flog Mr. Sumner, and took him there as he could not catch him elsewhere. The Senate disgraced itself by receiving and printing the communication. Brooks also challenged Senator Wilson to mortal combat for the very appropriate manner in which he characterized the assault. Mr. Wilson replied that he thought and said that the assault was cowardly, brutal and murderous—that he was not still of the same opinion—that he was no duelist but that whoever chose to assault him would find him prepared. To this Brooks replied with an insolent show of magnanimity that Mr. Wilson might disarm, as he should make no assault upon him. He probably concluded Mr. Wilson would be an ugly customer and that he had sufficiently vindicated his reputation for a brave man by beating Mr. Sumner unwarned, in a helpless condition and then challenging a man he knew would not meet him in a duel.

On Saturday, Brooks passed through Salem on his way to the Cincinnati Convention. At the Depot he was treated to hisses by the bystanders. At Cincinnati he is one of the chief lions of the occasion and is said to be constantly surrounded by a crowd of admirers.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Campbell from the investigating committee, has made the following Report:

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the assault upon Mr. Sumner, made report concluding as follows: Whereas, the Senate of the United States have transmitted to this House a message complaining that Preston S. Brooks, a representative from the State of South Carolina, has committed upon the person of Charles Sumner, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts, while seated in his desk in the Senate Chamber after the adjournment of that body, on the 22d of May last, a violent assault, which disabled him from attending to his duties in the Senate, and declaring that the said assault was a breach of the privileges of that body; and whereas, from the respect of the privileges of the House the Senators have furnished a declaration that inasmuch as the said Preston S. Brooks is a member of this House they cannot arrest or try or punish him for a breach of their privilege, that they cannot proceed further in the matter than to make their complaint to this House, and that the power to arrest, try and punish devolves solely on this body; and whereas, upon investigating it appears to this House that the said Preston S. Brooks has been guilty of the assault complained of by the Senate, with most aggravated circumstances of violence, that the same was a breach of the privileges of the Senate, and that the Senate has a right to inquire into the same as a coordinate branch of the legislative department of the government, in direct violation of the Constitution of the U. S. which declares that Senators and Representatives, for any speech in debate in either House, shall not be questioned in any other place; and whereas, the House is of opinion that it has the power and ought to punish the said Preston S. Brooks for said assault, not only of a breach of privilege of the Senate assumed and of the Senate and House, as declared by the Constitution but as an act of disorderly behavior; and whereas it further appears from such investigation that

Henry A. Edmundson, a representative from the State of Virginia, Lawrence M. Keitt, a representative from South Carolina, some time previous to said assault, were informed that it was the purpose of said Brooks to commit violence upon the person of said Sumner, for words said by him in debate as a Senator in the Senate, and took measures to discourage or prevent the same, but on the contrary, anticipating the commission of such violence, were present on one or more occasions to witness the same as friends of the assault; therefore, Resolved, That Preston S. Brooks be and is forthwith expelled from the House as a representative from the State of South Carolina. Resolved, That this House hereby declare its disapprobation of the said act of the said Henry A. Edmundson and Lawrence M. Keitt, in regard to said assault. Signed by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, Skinner and Pennington.

Both reports were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

LATER.—We find the following in the telegraphic news from Boston:

Boston, June 3.
Senator Wilson denies unequivocally the statement that Colonel Lane called on him from Brooks, with an assurance that he (Brooks) intended to make no assault upon him. Mr. W. says he has sought no controversy, and shall seek none, but he will go wherever duty calls, uninfluenced by threats of any kind.

DR. ADAM'S FALL.

Rev. Nehemiah Adams D. D. of Boston, the author of the South Side view of Slavery, received a slight rebuke last week from the New England branch of the American Tract Society, by being excluded from the Board for the coming year. The pro-slavery character of his book was the reason assigned by his opponents for his non-election. The friends of the douglassian Doctor of Divinity pleaded manfully for him, and even the Dr. himself made a stump speech in his own behalf, urging among other reasons that anti-slavery men should vote for him, as he had the confidence of the South. He also procured the reading to the Tract Society's Committee of numerous recommendations of the Christian character of his book, by some of the most noteworthy pro-slavery papers and men of the country; among them Rufus Choate, the New York Observer and Boston Post, the latter the unscrupulous Pierce organ of Boston. But even these certificates to Dr. Adams' Christianity did not secure his election. And he is no longer a member of the Board. He does however still retain his place on the publishing committee of the parent society, the professedly anti-slavery portion of which made a show of resistance to the pro-slavery action of the Society, and then beat a precipitated and ignominious retreat. The Boston anniversary did better and cast the South Side Doctor overboard. It is an event of promise, for which we are duly thankful.

THE GREAT MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

Boston, May 25, 1856.
The Faneuil Hall indignation meeting, of which I spoke in my last, came off on Saturday evening. The Old Hall was crowded to the utmost, with men in earnest. The spontaneous gathering of the night before, induced the dignitaries of the State, on solicitation of the Manhood Committee of fifty, to come forward and participate in the meeting. Governor Gardner presided, supported by a long list of officials and other distinguished citizens as vice presidents. From the most distinguished hunkers who could be induced to come forward, were the speakers selected. These were at first very chary of coming at anything like a condemnation of Slavery, or even an allusion to it, as in any way connected with the outrage upon Mr. Sumner. Their thoughts were much more intent upon an apologetic explanation, for being found in such company on such an occasion. Eventually they were in an unbecoming element. But after two or three had thus spoken one man ventured to refer to Slavery as the cause of the Kansas and Washington outrages, and to roundly assert that the cause should be removed. Then as not before during the evening swelled up tremendously, long and loud the expression of popular approbation. It made one's heart thrill to hear such a shout for freedom, in the presence of the chilling, conservative influences of the platform thus far, and all the more as it came from the thousands of the people standing on the very spot where our fathers stood and shouted for freedom. Where Samuel Adams and his compatriots stirred their souls and led them on in the struggle against tyranny, as Gardner and Hildard and others have no manhood now to do. This irrepressible, outbursting demand of the people for the destruction of Slavery, I could but there accept as a prophecy, that that good time should come.

From this time to the close of the meeting the orators seemed to catch the temper of the audience and cursed the system and its outrages. Talking heroically and bloodily about "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt," and otherwise, generally tearing slavery and all things connected with it, (saying always the Constitution and the Union) "to shreds and tatters." Thus the meeting proceeded till the programme appointed had been gone through, and Governor Gardner adjourned the meeting at a late hour, his voice even then drowned by calls for Wendell Phillips.

It was a noble meeting. Every inch of room in the immense Hall was occupied, to the extreme corner of floor and gallery and thousands went away unable to gain admittance. The whole Commonwealth is moved and speaking out. Would that this upsurging spirit of the people could be guided to effective abolitionism. But alas, like previous excitements it will be misdirected and absorbed by false and partial issues. The people are not yet ready to cry for liberty for all and at all hazards, whether with or without those now slaveholders. This Washington ruffianism is but the beginning of what must be, till the nation is driven to this only consistent and effective position for freedom.

THE INDIANA FREE PRESS, (Gordian), asks, very pertinently, "If negroes are not men whence came the numerous molattoes in the United States?" We have never to our recollection, seen the question put in this manner before, but it is decidedly pointed.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITOL.—Some of the newspapers in the North and West are talking about removing the Capitol, hoping thereby to get rid of the outrages of the slave-drivers. It is only a little talk just for amusement. There is not spark enough in the North for so desperate an undertaking as that. The subdued North will prefer a quiet submission, that will not disturb its gains.

LIQUOR SELLING IN SALEM.

We are informed that there has been more drunkenness in Salem for the last four weeks, than for a long period before. It is said that one principal reason of this, is that the Farquhar House has recently changed hands, and that liquor is now liberally dispensed there to all who desire it. The tavern at the West end of town it is said is of the same character. We make this statement for the information of our readers abroad, who may visit Salem. Those who wish accommodations at a Hotel undisturbed by the loafers and rowdies who frequent that most intolerable of nuisances, a grog-selling tavern, should call at the Winslow House, which so far as we know, is a strictly Temperance Hotel. They will find its proprietor gentlemanly and accommodating, and its provision for their comfort ample.

What are the people of Salem about that they do not call meetings—arouse and concentrate public sentiment until by moral or legal sanction, or both combined, they either drive the ruffians, from the town, or compel them to abandon their murderous work. They can do it, and they must. Salem will lose whatever of character for sobriety and morality it may have had in the past, and the ruffianism which characterizes the nation will come to be developed among us, so as to vie with that on our borders or in Washington itself.

We are told also, that several of our grocers in town, are places of liquor selling. We call upon our citizens to withhold all patronage from all such. There are places, where all family supplies can be obtained which are untainted by any suspicion of this foul crime of liquor-selling. Let such have the patronage of all who would not give encouragement to the guilty.

Again we say, let the citizens assemble and concert and execute measures to suppress this crime—to repel this moral invasion which has come upon us.

SENATOR WADE.—In the United States Senate, last week, Senator Wade spoke out boldly and defiantly of the infamous outrage upon Mr. Sumner. Affirming his determination to enjoy free speech in that body or die in its defence. A large number of the citizens of Circleville, on receiving the telegraphic report of his manly speech promptly forwarded him the following tribute of merited approval:

Circleville, O., May 28, 1856.
Hon. B. F. Wade, United States Senate.—We have just read the telegraphic report of the proceedings of the Senate on yesterday, and we hasten to send you a few words expressive of our hearty approval of what you said and did. Your bearing gives us courage and hope. We feel proud, more than ever that our State has such a representative. And the undersigned, composed as we are, of all branches of the opposition to the tyranny now attempted upon free speech bid you stand to your arms. The gallant State of Ohio will greet you with the loud acclaim of her approving voice.

MONEY.—If any of our subscribers have forwarded us money between the 11th and the 25th of May which has not been acknowledged, they will oblige us by giving us notice of the fact.

The National Democratic Convention has been in session in Cincinnati during this week; but, up to the time of our going to press, without effecting a nomination. Mat Ward—who killed a school master in Louisville, Herbert, the Congressman who lately shot an Irish waiter, and Brooks the South Carolina bully, were in attendance. Pierce, whose hands are red with the blood of slaughtered citizens in Kansas, is hoping for a nomination from this conclave of slaveholders and assassins. What an honest man but would exclaim, "To their assembly, mine honor be not thus united!"

MEETING IN SALEM.—By a notice in another column, it will be seen that an indignation meeting is to be held in Salem on Tuesday evening next. Salem indignation is rather slow in awaking, but we trust it will burn all the more heartily and persistently. The meeting will doubtless be one of interest and numerously attended.

NEW ENGLAND CONVENTION.—It was our happiness last week to attend this annual gathering of the tried and true anti-slavery men and women of New England. The meeting was large and the stirring news received during its sessions from Washington and Kansas gave a deep and painful interest to its proceedings. We have no room for particulars this week.

THE SCHOOLYELLOWS' MAGAZINE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—We have before spoken of this admirable periodical for juveniles. Each successive number justifies all we have said in its favor. It admirably combines instruction, amusement and intellectual and moral culture. The contributors generally happily adapt their style of language to the capacities of their youthful readers, and yet, what is somewhat unusual, the productions are characterized by good taste and genuine literary merit. An important consideration.

Our young friends cannot do themselves a better service than to send one dollar to Messrs. Dix & Edwards, No. 321, Broadway New York, and thus secure the monthly visits of the Magazine for one year.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY has been received but our absence from home has deprived us of the pleasure of examining its contents. But the magazine has a character well earned in the past and we have faith in it, though we have not read the last number. A poem taken from its columns will be found on our last page.

DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—This standard Periodical which needs no commendation from us, is published by Dix Edwards & Co., New York, publishers of Putnam's Monthly and of the Schoolyello's Magazine.

Putnam's Monthly and Household Words to one address, Five Dollars; Putnam's Monthly or Household Words with the Schoolyello, to one address, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents; or all three of the Magazines, Five Dollars and Fifty Cents. Dix, Edwards & Co., 321 Broadway, New York.

S. N. WOOD.

The Cleveland Leader expresses some fear as to the fate of this active Free State man. We hear, on what we consider reliable report in regard to him that he is safe; and will likely make his appearance here, or in Ohio, in a short time. We certainly expect to see him in Chicago, in the course of a week or so.—Chicago Trib.

WHAT'S THE TALK.—The Providence Journal concludes an article on Kansas affairs as follows: "If hereafter, and till this question is settled, there is but one party in the North, we deserve to be the plantation slaves of South Carolina."

FROM KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, May 24, 1856.

DEAR MARRIAGE:—We are living here in the midst of murders, arson, robberies and other pro-slavery sports which are now carried on by the Border Ruffians. I have seen no new developments of Slavery. The outrages are on a scale what larger scale than we used to see them. But they are the same cold-blooded, heartless, cruel, traitorous, faithless character as ever. A half dozen of the pro-slavery men will meet a Free State man, and take him prisoner. They promise to keep him safely without injury if he will give up his arms. He gives them up and they shoot him dead. Six men have been killed this week in this way. If a man becomes obnoxious to them, they waylay and shoot him. So far, the shooting has all been on one side. Two days ago I met a man with a load of trunks which he was taking up to Manhattan for some Ohio emigrants. The wagon was stopped by a party of Southerners, and every trunk broken open and robbed.

You will see by the papers before you get this that Lawrence has had another visit from these "law and order" men. Col. Beauford from the South has been here for nearly a month with four or five hundred fighting men. In order to support them Gov. Shannon enlisted them as militia and commissioned their officers. The U. S. Marshal enlisted them also as a posse to aid in enforcing the edicts of the court. On the 22d, they went to Lawrence to arrest some citizens. They came with cannon, arms and colors flying. The Marshal came into the town with a few men and said if they made no resistance, no property should be injured and no person should be hurt. He then proceeded to arrest a few persons; and left the place. He went to the camp about a mile off and dismissed the posse. They were then taken command of by "Sheriff Jones," who pretended to have been shot awhile ago, as deputy U. S. Marshal. He went into town and demanded the cannon and other arms of the Lawrence people. Gen. Pomroy asked him by what authority this demand was made. Jones replied that he made the demand in the name and by the authority of the United States. Gen. Pomroy then said, we respect that authority, and put ourselves under its protection. The cannon was then produced and they took it away. Jones then returned with the whole army and demanded the Free State Hotel. It had been pronounced a nuisance by the United States Court and Jury, and he was ordered to destroy it. He then gave Gen. Pomroy a receipt for the building, and commenced destroying it as United States property. They planted their cannon opposite to it in the street and fired about thirty shot, into it without producing much impression. They then tried to blow it up with powder and that did not succeed. So they set it on fire and burnt it down. After this they destroyed two printing offices which the court had pronounced nuisances. Here ended their official work; and according to their official pledges they were bound to leave and do no further injury to persons or property. But who ever knew the pro-slavery power to be restrained by its promises, or even its oaths, or its most sacred obligations. Here they maintained their character for faithlessness. Atchison and Stringfellow were here and made speeches to their tools. They immediately commenced searching and robbing private houses. Trunks were broken open and many hundreds of dollars were stolen. \$1,000 was stolen from one man. The whole pro-slavery rabble stole bedding and clothing enough to agree them for the campaign. All Col. Beauford's men took an oath to obey him for one year. They are now forming into guerrilla parties to scour the country, take care of the people and enforce the laws. The Free State men are preparing to do the same. But they lack arms and ammunition and leaders and advisers. Gov. Robinson was arrested at Lexington, Missouri, on a steamboat on his way to Washington as bearer of dispatches from the Congressional Committee. The mob now have him in charge. G. W. Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom is also a prisoner, arrested at Kansas City on his way home by a Missouri mob. His crime is editing and printing a Free State paper in Kansas. He has had a trial for treason, but the notorious Lecompt refuses to convict him or set him free. So he remains a prisoner. Here now is the difference: The North furnishes gas, the South deeds. The North subsidizes money, the South pays it. The North promises arms and ammunition and the South put them into the hands of their officers. The leading men of the South are here, Senators, Generals, and Representatives. Not one leading Northern man is known in the Territory. The men are unarmed, at their work and scattered all over the Territory. While the Southern men are armed with U. S. arms, perfectly organized and enlisted for one year. W.

The late outrage in Congress is bringing forward the history of the action of Congress and Parliament, in cases somewhat similar. The New York Post referring to the case of Sir John Coventry, in the reign of Charles Second, says: "The punishment was undertaken by Charles the son of the Duke of Monmouth. He having engaged a set of braves, (the 'chivalry' of that time) Sir John was set upon as he was going home, and his nose cut to the bone, 'to teach him to remember what respect he owed to the King.'"

"This," says Burnett, "put the house of Commons in a furious uproar. They passed a bill of banishment against the actors of it; and put a clause in it, that it should not be in the King's power to pardon them."

ENERGY.—Miss Peggy Land, a young woman of Dickens county, South Carolina, about twenty years of age, after seeking womanly employment without pecuniary success, went to farming last year, and made cotton which netted her \$200; her corn crop was two hundred and fifty bushels, worth sixty cents per bushel and she raised thirty-five bushels of wheat, worth \$1.50 per bushel. She ploughed, drove the cart, cut her wheat, and cribbed her corn.

As a proof of the very valuable services rendered by swallows, it is estimated that one of these birds will destroy, at a low calculation, 600 insects per day, and when it is considered that no insect produces as many as nine generations in a summer, the state of things but for these birds may be readily conceived.

STRENGTH, Thursday, May 29, 1856.
The Convention of Radical Abolitionists after an animated discussion of the policy to be pursued by them in the present political crisis, nominated Gerrit Smith of New York for President and Saml. McFarland of Pennsylvania for Vice President, and then adjourned sine die.

A party of six German Catholics have been examined and held to bail in Philadelphia, for the same crime of torturing the child of a Jew. The boy says they seized him, carried him to an upper room, tied him to a bed, and tortured him by running pins into his flesh, telling him that they were punishing him because the Jews crucified Christ!

The pill and patent medicine dealers show to great advantage, Brandreth's figures up at three hundred and fifty thousand. Sarsaparilla P. Townsend was an honest carpenter once; he is now worth three hundred thousand dollars. Moffat, he of the Phoenix Bitters, is put down at half a million. Pease, who once sold ginger-bread, and afterward took to hoarding candy, achieved the moderate fortune of a hundred and fifty thousand.

The United States Marshal Donalson, whose name is new in Kansas affairs, is a member of Buford's Alabama company, just arrived in the Territory.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

The semi-annual meeting of the Columbia County Teachers Association will be held at New Lisbon, on Saturday, June 14th. A full attendance of all the Teachers in the county is requested, as important business in regard to holding the next County Institute, will be transacted.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending June 4.

Daniel C. Dean, Pontiac,	\$1.50
Charles Davis, Troy,	1.00
Thomas S. Russell, Weymouth,	1.00
Hezekiah Young, Twinsburg,	2.00
Edward Catcott, Seia,	75
Samuel H. Furgusson, Garrettsville,	1.50
Wm. Hawley,	95
Alvin Joiner,	55
James Ball, North Benton,	1.50

OBITUARY.

DIED.—On the 1st inst., after a lingering illness, HANNAH CURRY, wife of Cornelius Curry, in the 51st year of her age.

FREEMEN, AWAKE.

To defend the dearest rights of our constitutional guarantee—Free Thought, Free Speech, Free Press, Free Labor, and Free Men.

All persons, without regard to party names, who are not traitors to Republican Institutions, but are opposed to shooting, defenceless women, and murdering free citizens, and all who reprobate the cowardly and murderous outrage of striking down a United States Senator, for fearlessly employing Free Thought and Free Speech, are invited to assemble at the Town Hall, on Tuesday Evening next, to express their indignation in regard to these outrages.

HON. B. F. WADE

Has been telegraphed to be with us, and other speakers may be expected. Timely notice will be given by hand-bills.

By order of the Vigilance Committee.

CIRCULAR—WOOL.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1856.

The past years transactions in Wool have clearly demonstrated the fact that our City is, and is likely to continue to be, the largest and best market for domestic Wool in the United States. New York and Boston dealers, indeed, freely admit that the quantity of Wool sold in this City the past season more than equals that of those two Cities combined. There is an immense local consumption of Wool in and about Philadelphia, and with freightage in our favor, and the facility for getting the light and desirable Wools from Ohio, and western Pennsylvania and Virginia, (it taking usually less than a week to bring them through) there is therefore a much larger quantity of those best Wools accumulated here, than in any other market.

The system of Grading Wool, adopted here, and so classifying it that each Manufacturer can get just the quality he works, and none other, is an other very great inducement to them to come here. They here find nearly all the Wools light and desirable, whereas in the Northern and Eastern markets they can get but a small portion of light Western Wool, mixed through the New York and Vermont heavy Wools, to help the sale of the latter, very much to the disadvantage of the Western consignors. These and other reasons have gradually brought the Northern and Eastern Manufacturers to look mainly to Philadelphia for a supply of Wool, and have given this city the largest trade, and enabled our dealers to get the best prices. The stability of our Wool firms, as evinced by the fact that there has not been a failure among them for many years, while in the other cities, many failures have occurred, is a matter worthy of note to consignors.

From twenty years experience in the Wool trade and as a member of the former houses of Burnett, Martin & Co., and Stitt, Martin & Co., of this city, where Mr. Stitt had the entire superintending of the grading and selling of all their Wools, we feel warranted in saying that no house can bring a larger experience, or a more extensive manufacturing acquaintance, to aid in the disposal of Wool.

Mr. Brown's residence in Massillon, Ohio, makes it easy for stern consignors to consult him in regard to shipments, upon which he will be ready at all times, to make cash or time advances. He will keep a supply of Sacks at Massillon, to furnish consignors at cost.

All inquiries addressed as here, or at Massillon will be promptly answered.

Respectfully yours,
STITT & BROWN.

J. C. WHINERY D. D. S.,

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, SALEM, O.

Continues to give close attention to all the changes and improvements in the practice of Dentistry and is still operating extensively and satisfactorily in all branches of his Profession.

His uniform success, even in the most difficult operations, has been such heretofore as to warrant the assurance that full satisfaction will be given to those who may avail themselves of his services. He has procured the right of Dr. A. B. Slayton to use his preparation of colored Gutta Percha when desired as a base for artificial teeth.

All operations warranted.—
SALEM, June 7, 1856.—6m.

STITT & BROWN,

Wool Commission Merchants,

No. 12 South Front Street, Philadelphia,

REFERENCES.

Messrs. John Farum & Co., Farmham, Kirham & Co., Tredick, Stokes & Co., Siala, Pratt & Reed, Farmum, Larned and Co., James, Kent, Santee & Co., Bancroft, Beaver & Co., Deal, Milligan & Huey, Raible & Co., Ludwig, Kuebler & Co., Sparhawk, Dunton & Wurtz, John H. Brown & Co., John Ely & Co., Breckin & Co., Bankers, all of Philadelphia; Mygatt & Brown, Bankers, Cleveland, O.; H. B. Harbitt, Esq., Cashier, Cleveland, Ohio; T. M. Howe, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. Murray, Esq., Cashier, Pittsburgh; S. Hunt, Esq., Cashier, Massillon, Ohio; L. Harshbath, Esq., Cashier, Massillon, Ohio; E. Quinby, Jr., Cashier, Worcester, Mass.; F. S. Campbell, Esq., Cashier, Salem, Ohio; R. W. Taylor, Esq., Cashier, Youngstown, Ohio; Geo. Taylor, Esq., Cashier, Warren, Ohio; Jos. G. Young, Esq., Cashier, Piqua, Ohio; R. D. Harrison, Esq., Cashier, Springfield, Ohio.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AT THE CHEAP CORNER.

J. & L. SCHILLING, Respectfully announce the arrival of their SECOND STOCK of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of a large and varied assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Embroideries, White Goods, BONNETS and Millinery Goods, Trimmings, Black Silk, Fringes and Lace, Edgings, Corsets and Lingerie, Kid gloves, and a General Stock of Fancy and variety Goods; together with a Full Stock of Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Linen and Cotton Table Diapers, Checks, Denims, Men and Boys' Pantaloons, Towelings, Irish Linens, and Linen Handkerchiefs, Nankens and Paper Cambrics, Marcelline Quills, Surrounding Frenches, &c. &c. SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!! A few very Elegant Plain and Embroidered Crepe, together with a Full Stock of Broche, Stella, Cashmere, Silk and Fancy Summer Shawls, of New and Attractive Styles; Also, some THREE HUNDRED YARDS MORE OF THAT EXTRA BLACK SILK, which for Richness of Luster, Pliability and softness has never been surpassed; Also, a full supply of Striped, Plaid and Chambray Dress Silks, Silk Ties, Hosiery, Calicoes, Lawns, Brillians, Calicoes, Ginghams, Duboges, Delaines, Organdies, &c. &c.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE: In this important branch, we offer to the trade as heretofore, some New and Elegant Patterns.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! We have some extra bargains to offer in Wool and half Wool, Cotton and Ingrain Carpets, Black, Blue, Green, and Red in endless variety. 3000 pieces Wall Paper comprising some New and Beautiful Styles; a good assortment of Ladies' and Children's Shoes, of a superior quality and cheap. Pittsburgh Carpet Chain, all colors, at only 25 cts. per lb.; Also, a good supply of Cotton Yarn, Cotton Batts, Wick, Beaver Tubs, Buckets and Keelers, at reduced prices.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended us, we hope by strict attention to the wants of the community to merit still greater share of your patronage. Respectfully,
J. & L. SCHILLING.
Salem, May 10, 1856.

CLEVELAND WOOL DEPOT.

THERE is no longer a question, or a doubt in the minds of those who are best acquainted with the advantages the Cleveland Wool Depot offers for the sale of Wools, of its importance and practicality.

Located, as it is, at the outlet of the great wool-growing West, being at easy access to wool-growers, and merchants, and within twenty-four hours' ride of the most distant manufacturing centers of New England, it possesses great advantages. Manufacturers (excepting those who are engaged as speculators in wools), speak in the highest terms of this system, and the many satisfactory letters we are receiving from our wool-growing friends, have stimulated us to increase our efforts to make this house what it should be—a safe and reliable channel for the sale of their wools. It has surmounted all the difficulties and oppositions that could well be brought against any enterprise by a class of speculators opposed to it, and it now has more and stronger recommendations than ever. We have spared no pains nor expense in making arrangements for all who may wish to avail themselves of the advantages arising from this manner of grading and selling wools. Merchants, and wool-growers, who wish to realize on their wools, on delivery at our Depot, can be accommodated with liberal advances. If desired, sacks will be sent as heretofore to those wishing to send us their wool, and WOOL TWINE for tying up fleeces, will be furnished at from 12 to 20 cents per pound.

When several in one neighborhood wish us to forward sacks or twine, we prefer sending to one address. Our customers in Illinois, and the Western States, will find that ordering sacks from us will save them much trouble, and insure the safe arrival of the wool here, as our sacks are all numbered, and stamped "Cleveland Wool Depot," and after being filled by consignors, will require no other marks.

We hope for a liberal patronage, our charges are low for handling and selling, and we promise our employers that our individual attention shall be devoted to their interest.

Very Respectfully,
GOODALE & CO.

PICTURES ON GLASS.

Our friend JAMES BOONE is still taking AMBROTYPES, &c., at his old stand, in Johnson & Horner's building.

He has succeeded in doing away with the dark and smutty appearance often given to them by other operators. "JEMES" understands his business. Call and examine his pictures.

May 3, 1856.

J. DEMING & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Tea Dealer,

Would inform their customers in town and vicinity, that they have returned from Philadelphia, and are receiving the best stock of

Groceries

Ever offered in the town of Salem. We would say to all that we can supply them with Tea, from 14 to 88 cts.; Coffee, 14 cts.; good Sugar, as cheap as the cheapest; Molasses, Honey Syrup, Rice, good Raisins (of different kinds); Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts,

